

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A NEW SUBGENUS AND SPECIES OF THYSANOPTERA FROM THE CAMEROONS.

BY J. DOUGLAS HOOD,  
*Cornell University.*

The thrips which is the subject of this paper has been in the author's collection for more than twenty years, and is one of the last to be described of many new ones collected in Africa by Mr. Arthur W. Jobbins-Pomeroy.

Genus TAENIOTHRIPS Serville, 1843.

Subgenus EUGENEOTHRIPS, nov.

(εὐγενής, goodness of its kind; θρίψ, a wood-worm.)

Like *Tæniothrips* and *Cricothrips*, but with only one pair of major setæ at posterior angles of pronotum; antennæ long and slender, with very long, forked trichomes on antennal segments III and IV; V and VI each with its base separated from the distal portion of the segment by a paler and evidently less sclerotized ring-like area; fore wings with venation normal, the anterior vein with only two or three setæ in distal half, the posterior vein rather closely and evenly setose; tergum VIII of abdomen with complete comb of long, slender, closely-spaced teeth.

Type: *Tæniothrips (Eugeneothrips) priesneri* sp. nov.

The species upon which this new subgenus is based has been labeled for many years as representing a new genus. In according it lower rank, the writer is deferring to the opinion of Dr. H. Priesner, who has also studied it with some care and who is more familiar with the Oriental and Ethiopian species to which it is allied. The character of one seta, only, at each posterior angle of the pronotum would seem sufficient for its separation from both *Tæniothrips* and *Cricothrips*. Priesner recognizes the latter as a subgenus of the former and would place the present species in *Cricothrips*.

*Oxythrips* Uzel, 1895, is not to be confused with *Eugeneothrips*, for its antennal structure is very different.

***Tæniothrips (Eugeneothrips) priesneri*, sp. nov.**

*Female* (macropterous).—Length about 1.3 mm. (fully distended, about 1.8 mm.). *Color* brown, with bright vermilion internal pigmentation in

thorax and abdomen; coxæ and femora brown, not quite as dark as body; tibiæ paler than femora, brown basally, gradually paling to yellow distally, the fore pair lighter; all tarsi clear lemon-yellow; antennæ with segments I and II nearly as dark as head, I paler across base and II at middle of apex, both with vermilion pigmentation; III-VIII brown, slightly paler than I and II, without internal pigmentation, the pedicel of III (except for the usual shelf-like thickening, which is brown), and a narrow ring just beyond the pedicels of III, IV, and V, nearly colorless, the narrowed apical portion of III only slightly paler than the middle portion; fore wings dark brown, with a nearly colorless subbasal area which extends to about the third seventh of the wing; hind wings pale, with a nearly complete dark brown median vein; setæ of body and wings brown; ocellar pigmentation deep red.

*Head* distinctly wider than long, broadest across the rounded cheeks, its dorsal surface with several dark transverse striæ; vertex with one pair of dark setæ (about  $23\mu$  long) shortly in advance of median ocellus and nearly as far apart as outer margins of posterior ocelli, the interocellar setæ a trifle closer together, about  $24\mu$  long, situated on lines tangent to outer margins of ocelli, and somewhat closer to posterior ocelli than to the median one; postocular setæ shorter and slenderer than the others, the innermost pair longest ( $20\mu$ ) and situated behind the posterior ocelli, their centers about  $46\mu$  apart, the last of the remaining six pairs situated on profile of cheeks. *Eyes* somewhat protruding, their dorsal length, width, and interval approximately 79, 49 and  $80\mu$ , respectively. *Ocelli* of posterior pair slightly behind middle of eyes, their interval  $33\mu$ , diameter  $21-22\mu$ , distance from median ocellus  $20\mu$ , the latter  $21\mu$  in diameter. *Antennæ* slender, about 2.44 times the length of head; segments III and IV much longer than any of the others, much narrowed beyond the origin of the long ( $67\mu$ ) forked trichomes whose tips extend, respectively, nearly to the middle of segment IV and beyond the proximal two-thirds of segment V; V broadest near apex, VI near base. *Mouth-cone* extending about  $140\mu$  beyond posterior dorsal margin of head.

*Prothorax* somewhat shorter than head, less distinctly and not so darkly cross-striate as head; posterior angles with one long pair of setæ, only, these nearly straight and about  $57\mu$  long, the inner pair very much shorter ( $17\mu$ ) and about comparable with the antero-angular pair and some of the larger ones on disk, as well as with the two pairs on posterior margin. *Mesothorax* and metathorax normal in structure and sculpture. Wings of fore pair about 0.78 mm. long, nearly straight, about  $54\mu$  wide at middle, the anterior vein with 4+5 (or 4+6) setæ in basal half and 1+2 beyond, the posterior vein with 12-14 equally spaced ones.

*Abdomen* broadest at segment IV; sterna without accessory setæ; tergum VIII with comb complete, composed of evenly-spaced long ( $23\mu$ ) teeth; tergum IX with the three pairs of major setæ respectively about 130, 152, and  $143\mu$  long; tergum X without trace of dorsal suture, its setæ about  $150\mu$  long.

*Measurements* of female (holotype), in mm.: length about 1.29 (fully distended, 1.76). Head, median dorsal length 0.146, width across eyes

0.178, greatest width across cheeks 0.179. Prothorax, median length of pronotum 0.135, greatest width 0.238. Abdomen, greatest width (at segment IV) 0.364; tergum VI, median length 0.086, VII 0.087, VIII 0.084, IX 0.087, X 0.063.

Antennal segments:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length ( $\mu$ ):	26	40	76	83	48	57	12	15
Width ( $\mu$ ):	37	29	29	28	19	19	8	6
Total length of antenna 0.357 mm.								

CAMEROONS: Ossidinge, October, 1915, A. W. Jobbins-Pomeroy, 15 ♀ ♀ without further data, though certainly taken from flowers [Hood Nos. 58 and 59]. Holotype and paratypes in the author's collection.

This species is very suggestive in many ways of *Teniothrips smithi* (Zimmermann), described from Java and subsequently recorded from Formosa. The antennal segments of *smithi* are much longer, however, particularly the third and fourth, and the coloration of the antennæ is different. Minor structural differences are also to be found in the lengths of the antennal sense-cones and the pronotal setæ.